# The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor.

VOL. 6--NO. 39.

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## SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, JUNE 7, 1851.

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\$1.75 per annum if paid within the first six onths of the subscriber's year. \$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed

evond six months. who are not subscribers, but who are believed

very fruin, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

1. Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to Marius R. Romason, Editor.

Allothers to James Barnany, Publishing Agent.

## THE BUGLE.

#### COLONIZATION.

Celebration in New York city. The Dr. it We copy from the Independent: seems is a vetran in the cause. He informs "George Thompson, M. P., I wish it was the cause—in "clouds and in sunshine."—
From the expose of this Rev. advocate, it will be seen that its principles and objects are now as atrocious as they were at the beginning. It is in league with slavery, and the fugitive law plays directly to its hand. The fiendish prejudice on which the Northern support of Colonization is based, yields to this law its most cordial approbation—to be sure it cares not, whether the colored man goes to Canada, Liberia, or the bottomless "God has never told his church to com-

conduct pursued by the clergy and other would never otherwise have done." conscientions men to the "augustic influence bales of cotton." There was a time when ales of cotton did help to secure the liberty of this country. [Cheers.] The gentleman no doubt held the maxim that had descended

had been mentioned by name by the sanderers. of Georgia to purchase the souls of these roud to say, was an ornament to his coun-

If this was to disgrace his New England | -. llexandria Gazette. they could enjoy their freedom. The Colo- bany Register. zation Society proposed a plan which tended far more to emancipation than the aboli-

instrumental in procuring the emancipation upsetting all rightous law.—Commonwealth.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE, | of many slaves as the secretary of this socie-Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O. ty knew; but he would never do so again, unless the manumission was connected with TERMS. -\$1,50 per annum if paid in advance. their transmission to the land of their fathers.

With regard to the fugitive slave law he was bound to obey it, while it was on the statute book, and he had no other alternative than to inculcate obedience to it, as a law binding on the individual conscience and on the nation. Neither Mr. Van Buren's nor Mr. Sewerd's recent letters had convinced much as, under the light of the gospel, it dehim that he should take the attitude of an prives men, not only guiltless, but unaccused anarchist, and say, Let society be overturn-ed, and let the heavens fall, if my ideas of denies them legal compensation for any justice are not carried out. The reverend gentleman concluded by an allusion to the Secretary of State, of whom he said this country has never been more honestly served than by the reproached and insulted Daniel Webster. (Great cheering.)

The Rev. Dr. Cox improved the same occasion, to furnish us with the following choice We insert the following extract from the morsels. One knows not which most to adspeech of Dr. Tynge, at the late Colonization mire, their puerility, pedantry or in humanity. the conduct of their representatives, and of

as that for thirty-two years, he has stuck to M. T., and that the country was empty of

pit of slavery. But it rejoices to be rid of mand slaveholders to give up their slaves.— him by any means, and at any expense to Why is this not done? When Christianity the victim. Colonization taking advantage of the excited hope of success with which this law has inspired the enemies of humanity—is pressing with newly invigorated zeal is madignant purpose of expatriation, and the American position. It is a success to the commence of the commence of

d them to take false views of these ques- more harm-vires acquirel condo. Men are tions? No; they are men who feel the obligation that they are under to maintain the have of their thousand pounds foolish; for they fasten a country. Here is my venerable friend, Rev. thousand fetters where they send one fugi-Oc. Woods, with grey hair covering his head, (God grant that I may live to reach the same bonored position.) is he one of those who are disposed to violate all the duties toward cir country?

There was another man, (alluding to Mr. Sponsible for what I say) our Presbyterian Charch reat for the same reason. There Horace Mann,) whose education and whose were other causes, I am aware; there were associations in life ought to have taught him faults on one side and on the other; but the better-born as he was in the noble Bay state, and brought up on the banks of the Merri-ry agitation, which trightened our Southern mae, whom he was sorry to find ascribing the members, and made them do what they

#### How the South Takes it.

The anniversary meetings of many of the from Horace Walpole, and seemed to be various religious and charitable socites of the cherished by many in the present day, that country were held last week in New York, every man has his price." He would like to off with good feeling and harmony. The only able friends, Dr. Cox and Dr. Spring, who exception to the general current of kindness was the anti-slavery society-the genteel or There was not enough in all the upland "upper crust" division of the Abolitionists. These people are probably not quite as furimen, or induce them to say what they did ons, as vulgar, and as rude as Garrison and not believe. But he held in his hand anoth- his associates, but they are equally mischieer paper, in which Dr. Tyng was described vious, and quite as apt to provoke and irrias "a man whose pro-slavery sentiments were a disgrace to his ancestors." His father was pan & Co. stands no chance with the Northere fanatics alongside of the hot zeal and ry, and one of the first things he taught him | fiery haste of the delectable crew who assemwas to obey the Constitution, and to respect the federal government of the country. He constitution and to respect the federal government of the country. He aught him also a higher law—a law to which readers how really it takes "all sorts of peoll human laws ought to conform; but there ple to make a world." It would hardly be was nothing more explicitly enjoined by that believed in many parts of the continent men who think there are on the continent men who think and speak as do these agitators at Syracuse.

Parentage by pro-slavery sentiments, he The proceedings of the Anti-Slavery Con- Freedom and Religion. would continue to disgrace it till the silver vention at Syracuse, which was going on ford was loosened, and he went to his long simultaneously with the Convention at was to prevent his going to the Tabernacle, latter, in temper and desires, though differing position to Cotton Whiggery, Cotton Demoand there receiving crowns of laurels that he widely in composition. The Southern Conhever could win in the despised Coloniza- vention, we presume, from the account, was and why did he not take it in conjunction sentation of the general opinions of the peowith Messrs. Jay and Tappan? Because in ple of South Carolina. But the Syracuse conscience he did not agree with it, and gathering was made up of the same noted Divine Law. hight the continuation of the slavery of fanatics, who have been performing the same the black man was better than such hiberation thing over and over again for ten years past; as they proposed to accomplish for him.—
[Cheers.] He verily believed that had those mulattoes, and foreigners, drawn from half then kept off their hands, 100,000 of the victime of slavery would now be free, where on distinion as the men at Charleston.—Al-

THE DIVINE RIGHT OF GOVERNMENT, is the title of a Fast Day Sermon preached at There were 50,000 blacks in the free states, Quincy, by By Rev. Wm. P. Lunt - a most ad this was the great obstacle in their way. unfortunate name—and published by Crosby he emancipation of more than 1,000 slaves & Nichols. Mr. Lunt labors through twencould be procured this day, but nothing could ty pages to establish the divine right of Govbe done till the obstacle of the free negroes residing in the free States was removed. It unjust and abominable things, and be obeyed conferred but little benefit on a black man to therein! This prostitution of the pulpit is purchase his liberty, and then hunt him down founded on the assumpton that an iniquitous in the free states. He [Dr. Tyng] had been law cannot be resisted and nullified without American and Foreign A. S. Society.

The following resolutions, were adopted at the annual meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society at its recent Anniversary in New York:

Resolved, That American Slavery is the most sinful, cruel and merciless system that has prevailed in any civilized country, inaswrong however grevious; annihilates in regard to them the conjugal and parental relations: consigns them at pleasure to heathenism; withholds from them the Bible; and reduces them to the condition of brutes.

Resolved, That it is our right to condemn, and by lawful means to abolish sinful institotions wherever existing; that it is the peculiar right of American citizens to express orally or through the press, their opinions of the laws passed by them; and that every attempt to prevent or control the free expression of opinion is an outrage upon the con-stitutional rights of the citizens, and a danerous assault upon the liberties of the coun-

Resolved, That we have never proposed to abolish slavery by any unconstitutional act, nor to intringe upon the rights of the States; our Doctrine being universal emancipation without compensation, and our Measures, under God, moral suasion and the Bal-

Resolved, That we deem the Fugitive Slave Bill unconstitutional and inhuman, a disgrace to the country, an outrage upon civil liberty, deserving the reprobation of every friend of God and man; and that it should disobeyed by every person who is not willing, and does not deserve, to wear the chain and submit to the lash of Southern

Resolved, That every man who has taken n oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and who believes the Fugitive

provision with regard to fugitive slaves, while t sets at naught an undisputed Constitutional provision with reference to colored seamen is an apt illustration of the mode in "Compromises" of the Constitution, and the manner in which, aided and abetted by North-

Resolved, That the audacious attempt made to convert the Free States into a great lumting ground for fugitive slaves has inspired an unutterable disgust toward the accursed system of which it is an off-shoot, and that will, we believe, ensure a repeal of the Bill, the political death of its framers and abettors, and a vast increase of the anti-slavery sentiment of the nation.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the temorary triumph of the Slave-power in conse-Northern Politicians, Merchants who sell publican: their principles with their goods, and proslavery Preachers, the People of the Free States have, it is hoped, ceased to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to the oligarchy of the South, or their allies the doughces of the North.

the Hon, Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, public acknowledgment of it. to the office of U. S. Senator, as the triumph of a glorious cause, achieved in the person of one who will not, it is beleived, barter his fair fame for gold or office, or ever prove cause of the slave or the true interests of the

government, the abolition of Caste, the down-

ert his influence to maintain and enforce the for Freedom and against Slavery.

Resolved. That the thanks of the commumity are due to the liberty loving members of expense. Congress and State Legislatures, ministers of the gospel, and conductors of the press who have advocated the cause of Human Rights, proclaimed the law of the living God, and cen true to the instincts of Humanity, in despite of the combined influence of Wealth and Power, and the opposition of pro-slavery men in Church and State.

Resolved, That we sympathize with the those of our own country, and promise them -A. CAMPBELL.

our succor in all times of their distress, according to the Golden Rule,

Resolved, That the agitation of the Slavery Question has not ceased nor will in our pinion cease, until the great stain upon the National escutcheon is removed, and the Higher Law has the ascendancy in the councils of the nation.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the formation of Anti-Slavery Societies of similar principles, and wish God-speed to every effort to diffuse information, succor the distressed. bring about the emancipation of the enslaved, and the removal of prejudice against the free People of Color, in a way consonant with Truth, Justice and Christianity.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the free and hospitable inhabitants of Canada for the succor and relief they have so generously bestowed upon our countrymen who have fled from oppression, sought an asylum among them, and placed themselves under the protection of British law and philan-

Resolved, That we renewedly and fervently commend the great cause of Human Freedom to the care and protection of Almighty God, beseeching Him to inspire all who labor for emancipation with wisdom from on high, to grant them a spirit of prayer, an exhibition of meekness, fidelity, perseverance and confidence in his promise that the rod of the oppressor shall be broken and the oppressed go free.

#### Slavery in Liberia.

#### From the Free Presbyterian.

Lieut. Formes was appointed by the British government to negotiate with the King of Dahomey, for the suppression of the slave trade in his dominions. While on that mission he explored portions of the interior of Africa, and enumerates among the difficulties in the way of the suppression of the slave trade the fact that "Liberia gives countenance and aid to the slave trade"-that " she buys staves from the interior for her own use." The following testimony from the work of Lieut. FORBES, entitled "Dahomey and the Dahomans," is given by the London corres-

until the system be altered, is totally undeserving of the high support and liberal charity it receives from the benevolence of Eng-

"A letter from Mr. Forbes, R. N., confirms the accounts given of slavery in Libeern allies, it has governed the country for the ria. He says: "That the citizens of Liberia are guilty of buying and holding slaves, I had occular demonstration, and I know personally two Liberian citizens, who owned several aves, in the general use of the term, though not in a legal sense. These paiens, as they are called, are as much slaves as their sable proawakened a deep sympathy for the bondman tolypes in the parent States of America." - Southern Press.

#### Kidnapper's Tribute to Boston.

The agents of Mr. Potter who assisted in the recovery of Sims at Boston have publishquence of the treachery or apostacy of ed the following card in the Savannah Re-

#### A CARD. TO THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON.

The undersigned received during their late visit to Boston, at the hands of the good people of that city, so much marked kindness, attention, courtesy, and aid, that they feel it Resolved, That we exult in the election of to be their duty to make some formal and

We went to Boston in the pursuit of a fumillions of dollars. Every thing we saw and Resolved, That we will not bestow our suf- heard in Boston has left on our minds the frages on any candidate for office, who, we strong and enduring impression that the reshave reason to believe, would, if elected, ex- pectable citizens of that place are a law-abiding people-determined to see the laws ex-Fugitive Slave Bill, oppress the People of ecuted, and determined to do justice to the Color, or refuse, at any time to cast his vote South. We venture to remark, in conclusion, that the recovery of another slave there would be attended with but little trouble or first ask the South. We see there 3,000,000 JOHN B. BACON,

M. S. D'LYON.

'I am fully aware, that there is a text in oppressed of every clime, and especially with authority—" All men are born free and equal."

From The Independent. Speech of Henry Ward Beecher BEFORE THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN A. S. SOCIETY, NEW YORK, May 6th, 1851.

I think that if each one of you should be asked whether he thinks Slavery to be an will look it through and through from core to skin and back to core again, if in his senses, will declare it to be an evil, solitary, gaunt, hideous, with which we can have no sympathy as men, no sympathy as republicans, no sympathy as philanthropists, no sympathy as Christians. How, such as it is, it has taken root, how it has gained room, how it has cast out liberty, this is the wonder. Against humanity, as indeed it is, against nature, against the spirit of our history, against the breath of religion, against the Constitution, against the providence of God-in truth the world never beheld such an anomaly!

And it is interesting to know how and in

what way it has lived and thrived, how it has advanced upon us like the sea breaking down dykes and sweeping inward on the land. In every man there is an essential love of irresponsible power. It is the same under all governments, and in every age; for Governments and institutions do not make men despotic. All men love irresponsible power. Every man has a king's heart beating under his ribs, yes, a pope's heart beating under his ribs—I have, you have. The feeling is, I will be master and you shall be servant; and when a man gets hold of this power he holds on to it. This is the way monarchies are sustained and despotisms. The power is held, and strengthened, and accumulated till it becomes irresistable; and after men become owners of slaves they feel like holding on to them-they like the power; and although Slavery came upon us in our Colonial days against our wishes, yet, once tasted, it is not strange that power became sweet, and men desired to retain it, and this is the reason, I take it, that American Slavery has come to be as strong as it is. But there were other causes for this. There was a

intense, burning, soul-absorbing love, that love which leads men to bow down to it and worship it, such love as is due only to a brother, or a sister, or a mother, or a wife, such love as is due only to God, that is the love men give to money. This spirit tends to increase, and thus far Christianity has not acceeded in taking it away. It was Lord Brougham, I think, who said that where the slave trade was so profitable as to pay 300 per cent, not all the natives of the globe could stop it; and when Slavery began to pay enormous profits, not all the power of Christianity could stop it, especially when ministers of the Gospel were found to step in and

baptize it and call it Christian. (Cheers.) Not only was commerce concerned in the augmentation of Slavery, but to-day commerce, both in the South and in the North, is the bulwark of Slavery; but for it no power on earth could save it; but the love of money blinds the eyes and stops the ears, and hardens the heart to all persuasions of truth and justice. At the time of the formation of the Constitution, Slavery had not come to be so profitable, and the Christian feeling, North and South made headway against it.

And now we come to another reason of the continuance of Slavery, which is to be found in the development of a political element of power, whose seeds were sown in the constitution without any foresight of gitive slave, as entire strangers, with one or what the fruit would be. For, to a great extwo letters of introduction, and possessing no tent, the framing of laws, and the making of claim whatever on the people of that city. constitutions is experimental. You cannot tell treacherous to the principles of Liberty, the Under these circumstances we were most beforehand how a law will work. The Conhospitably received, and were surrounded stitution was built in one sense as men build during our stay there by many hundreds of a steamship-they built it as perfect as pos-Resolved, That we are the friends of the gentlemen who aided us by every means in sible-after the best model, and yet they can-Union and the Constitution, and will labor to their power. The merchants of the city in not tell certainly when it is on the stocks have them sustained according to the well- particular were conspicuous in their efforts how it will sail. One ship from which the known intentions of the Patriots of the Revolution, but that we do not desire their continuance, if perverted to the destruction of their numbers were so great that it would be mers of the Constitution could not tell how wrong to particularize. To Marshal Tukey, it would work till it was tried—they built it tal beings, and upon the perpetrators of the Resolved, That we are the friends of a true officer O. A. Butman, and the Boston police after the best model-but some provisions atrociny; and not to hold up the Slave-holder Republican Government, of a free Christian- generally, we are indebted for the most effi- have turned out a great deal better than was as a victim to be visited with special ven-Gine, Was popularity his object? What Charleston, form an admirable match to the ity, and of the Equal Rights of men in opour reception could not well have been more was expected, it is to be hoped! But this allowed to accomplish the utmost that we eracy and Cotton Theology, and that we wel- kind and encouraging. From letters which one thing is certain, that the Constitution come to our ranks men of every sect and can be seen, now in our possession, coming was formed as a bona-fide instrument of lib-demption of the wrong doer from his infamy from Society? That was the popular course, quite a respectable body, and a fair repreno doubt that we could have obtained securible twisted into an instrument to build up the slave from his degradation and chains. fall of Oppression and the supremacy of the ty (had it been required) to the amount of Slavery. I acquit every delegate, whether he came from the North or the South, of any mous sentiments you are pleased to express such designs. Not a delegate from the South had the first purpose of establishing the momentary collision which my error and Slavery. This just compliment I would pay to the South, and I shall have other compliments to pay them before I am through. Now, have we treated the colored popula-

tion as the spirit of Christ enjoins? slaves. Their rights as men are taken away -their nanhood is taken away. This idea I truly, would have you feel. I would burn it into your souls. The wrong of Slavery is not in some Bibles that is not in mine. Professed muscles and bones-it is not that the slaves Abolitionists have made more use of it than of any passage in the Bible. It came, however, as I trace it, from Saint Voltaire. and that the slave, who is a man, is not a manwas baptized by Thomas Jefferson, and since that he is property, like a piece of furniture, almost universally regarded as canonical or a brute. Christianity in the South has not deliberately destroys the manhood of men, folly.

both in theory and fact; which leaves the mind, purposely, blank and empty of knowledge, which leave the religious nature of the slave a prey to chance; which renders chastity in either sex almost an impossibility, which abolishes the family, continuing no tie of the slave-family sacred, but bringing father, mother, brother, sister, busband, wife, evil, every one would answer, yes. There would not be a dissenting voice. Whoever and hogs, to be sold under the hammer, and and hogs, to be sold under the hammer, and scattered everywhere that caprice or interest may choose-This is American Slavery.

#### Messrs. Thompson and Sedgwick.

We referred in the account of which we gave of the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in our last week's paper, to a misunderstanding which occurred between Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Thompson. The following correspondence, will explain the matter further, and will be highly gratifling to the friend sof both gentlemen .- N. Star.

Mr. Editor:-I am sure the following correspondence, between two highminded men, will be most grateful to all who witnessed, on Friday evening, the unhappy disagreement that took place between them at the City Hall.

## Yours respectfully, S. J. MAY.

GEORGE THOMPSON, Esq; -My Dear Sir; -I regret exceedingly the unpleasant occurrence of last evening. I am sure I understood the very severe remark made by you as applied to me, and expressly intended for me, and was irritated exceedingly. As it was not so intended, I am very serry to have given it that construction. If it had come from almost any other source, it would not have moved me; but my high opinion of you, and your acknowledged standing and nfluence, gave it peculiar force.

I should feel the less regret, if this occurrence had happened with one of my own countrymen. I particularly regret that I have injured the feelings of a stranger, who has suffered much injustice at the hands of our own countrymen, and that I have said one word which may be construed by any

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Very truly your friend, C. B. SEDGWICK.

## May 10th, 1851.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 10, 1851. MY DEAR SIR:- I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this morning's date. I have perused it with the liveliest emotions of pleasure :- emotions arising not more from the fact, that you have done justice to the motives and intentions which influenced me last evening, than from the circumstance, that you have done justice to your own generous and noble nature. Let

me follow your example. I deeply regret, that during my speech, I was not sufficiently collected and self-controlled, to make it apparent beyond the pos sibility of mistake and misconstruction; that the strong language which I employed was not in the most remote sense meant to apply to you, but to that Northern apologist of Slavery, who, without one of the excuses of the slaveholder, deliberately and gratuitously defends the institution, and makes it his business to misrepresent, denounce and villify the friends of the oppressed. Let me also assure you that my remarks upon the charge brought against abolitionists, of harshness and injustice, were intended rather for a class of persons in the Free States, who seel to justify their own indifference by such complaints, than for yourself, although I am bound to confess, that the general vindication which I deemed it my duty to offer, was suggested by the observations which fell from you. Permit me, further, to say, that the objects which I and those with whom, I co-operate in the Anti-Slavery cause have in view, in our epithets, and (so-called) denunmaking merchandize of human and immorgeance from his fellow-creatures. Were we aim at, our efforts would embrace the re-I very gratefully appreciate the magnani-

towards me, and can now scarcely deplore your consequent irritation occasioned, since it has led to a development of character which has raised you so much higher in my estimation and esteem.

Trusting that this mutual explanation will cement an acquaintance which I had sincere pleasure in forming, believe me, most

#### Your friend, GEORGE THOMPSON. C. B. SEDGWICK, Esq.

After Sumner was elected, Daniel Webster was called immediately to Washington by important business!

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Pursuant to a call previously issued, a Convention to consider the Rights, Duties and Relations of Women, met at the Stone Church, Akron, Summit County, O., May 28, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Emily Robinson, of Marlboro' the Convention was organized by appointing Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson, of N. Y. President pro tem, and Mrs. H. M. Little of McConnelsville, Sec'y pro tem.

On motion, a committee of Mrs. Mary Corner of M'Connelsville, Mrs. Martha J. Tilden of Akron, Dr. K. G. Thomas of Marlboro', Jacob Heaton and Caroline Stanton of Salem, was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

The eall was then read by the President. The nominating committee reported the fol

lowing officers: President -- Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, of M'Connelsville.

Vice Presidents-L. A. HINE of Cincinnati Mrs. A. Akley of Akron, Mrs. SARAH F. SWIFT of Akron, Mrs. C. C. BURR of New York, Miss - WEBB of Akron, Mrs. MARY CORNER of M'Connelsville, Mrs. - SEVERANCE, of Cleveland, and Mrs. MARY WHITING of Canton.

Secretaries-Mrs. H. M. TRACY of Columbus, Mr. Marius R. Robinson of Marlboro', and Mrs. Sallie B. Gove of Salem.

Business Committee-Mrs. Mary A. W. John son, N. York, Mrs. E. R. Coe, Michigan, Rev. D. L. Webster, Plavenna, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mr. Jacob Heaton, Salem. Mrs. F. M. Baker, Akron, Mrs. E. B. Townsend, Akron, Dr. K. G. Thomas, Marlboro', Mr. L. A. Hine, Cincinnati, Miss L. Maria Giddings, Jefferson, Mrs. E. Robinson, Marlboro, Mrs. Mary Gilbert, Atwater, Mrs. Betsey M. Cowles, Canton, Mr. James W. Walker, New Lyme, Mrs. Cordelia D. Smalley, Randolph, M. A. Stanton Akron, and Dr. A. Brooke, Oakland.

The report was accepted and the persons named elected officers of the Convention.

The President then addressed the convention in an able manner.

The Business Committee, through Mrs. E. R. Coe reported a letter from Mrs. E. J. H. Nichols of the Windham County, Vt., Democrat, ably setting forth the evils growing out of the unnatural relations of women to society.

The Secretary read a very earnest letter from Mrs. L. J. Pierson, relative to the disabilities of Women and their fearful results to community. A communication from the Half Yearly Meet-

ing of Congregational Friends, held near Zanesfield, Logan County, O., April 26, 1851, was also read by the Sceretary.

Mrs. Johnson reported and read a very able letter from Mrs. L. N. Fowler M.D.of N. Y. after which from the Business Committee she reported the following preamble and resolutions which were received and laid upon the table to be brought up for discussion at the pleasure of

the Convention. In as much as it is undeniably self-evident equally self-evident that she is naturally possessed of a perfect equality with him in her legal, political, pecuniary, educational, and

social rights-therefore Resolved, That the inequalities which manifestly exist in the privileges of the sexes, as bestowed or allowed by institutions or customs, demonstrate in their practice, criminal injustice and gross tyranny on the part of man, and reprehensible submiss iveness, in her unresisting toleration on the

part of woman. 2. Resolved, That since the unjust distinctions between the sexes, which vitiate all known civil and ecclesiastical institutions, through so large a portion of legislative enactments and social usages, have received an apparent consecration in the opinious of a large majority of mankind through their antiquity and the binding influence of custom, we can alone rely upon such means for their correction, as shall enlighten public sentiment, and improve public morals, and since, from the constitution of things, we can in a constantly accelerating ratio, we there-

3. Resolved, That as the religious instructors of the people exercise a most potent influence in moulding public sentiment, we call upon them, as they would desire to promote a religion that is pure and undefiled. to afford special instruction to community on these principles of natural justice and humanity, with which, alone, all true religion accords; -and to point out the violation of them by those oppressions endured by 4. Resolved, That as the periodical press

of this Country possesses an equally strong influence in giving form and tone to that public sentiment in which originates the vitality of all our ecclesiastical, civil, educational institutions and social usages, we ask of the conductors of the same, to not only tolerate, but to promote and urge through their columns, the investigation of this most important subject.

5 Resolved. That since the main hope of beneticial change and effectual reform of public evils depends upon the direction given to the minds of the young, we urge upon all school teachers, all parents, and especially mothers, the duty of training the mind of every child to, a full comprehension of those principles of natural justice which govern the whole subject of human rights, consequently including Woman's Rights, and to an accurate perception of those departures from these in human institutions which of necessity oppress the female sex primarily and thereby ultimately injure man as deeply as woman.

6th. Resolved, That we carnestly urge the immediate modification or repeal of all Constitutional provisions and legislative enactments which enjoin or tolerate a difference in the privileges of the individual on account of the difference in sex.

7th. Resolved, That since we find, in the pecuniary oppressions to which woman is subject, the principal causes for any departare from feminine parity which society is left to deplore, we call upon the philanthrop- marks from Jesse expressing his earnest sympaic among mankind to unite in their efforts to

give to woman the same opportunities for labor that man possesses and the same re-

ward for its equal performance. 8th. Resolved, That we recognize it as a duty of the men and women of Ohio, and elsewhere, to meet in Convention annually or oftener, to concert measures for the promulgation of these sentiments, and the adoption of corresponding action in the various relations of life.

After the reading of the Resolutions, Mr. Hine read an article from Charles Alcott, in reference to the political rights of Women investigating the foundation of rights, and predicating upon it an equal claim to the elective fran-

chise, but not to holding office. On motion, the Convention adjourned to meet

AFTERNOON SESSION.

t two, P. M.

The Convention met according to adjourn-

ment. Mrs. Fances D. Gage, in the Chair. On motion, of Mrs. Swisshelm it was voted o ask any elergyman, or other person present, who felt so disposed to open the exercises by prayer. Rev. Mr. Howels of Pittsburg, responded to the request of the Convention, in an appropriate prayer.

The Hutchinson brothers were then introdued to the audience, and by request sang in their nimitable manner their song of " Coming right

Miss. Sarah Coates, followed in an address at the conclusion of which, it was moved by Mr. Walker, that the Hutchinsons be requested to sing as often as the spirit moved. Mrs. Swisshelm moved an amendment to the effect that the Convention move them to sing more frequently than the spirit suggested, if that failed to stir them up often. Motion as amended

On motion, the resolutions reported in the norning were read by the Secretary, and as a whole taken up for discussion.

Mrs. Swisshelm spoke in opposition to the first resolution. Mr. Robinson replied in defence, followed by Mr. Heaton and Joseph Barker from England. Mrs. Coe advocated the resolution in a brief remark, and Mr. Robinson and Mr. Barker, made some further observaions. Mr. Sterling inquired whether this was not designed to be a Woman's Convention, and urged that gentlemen should be silent. Mrs. Johnson, replied that it was a Women's Rights Convention; but the call explicitly defined the position that all who felt friendly to the cause were invited without regard to sex, and were not considered as obtrusive in taking part in the

Mr. Barker continued his remarks. Mrs Swisshelm replied, and Mrs. Coe followed in a spirited defense of the principles expressed by

The time for adjournment naving arrived, the Hutchinsons sung the "Millennium," and the Convention adjourned to meet in the evening at half past 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Convened at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M. The President in the chair. The resolutions were intellectual and moral endowments, and sub- made some appropriate remarks upon the natuject to the same necessities as man, it is ral characteristics of woman as compared with man morally and intellectually, and favored the principles laid down in the preamble and first resolution.

Mr. WALKER followed carnestly defending the same. The Hutchinsons were called upon and sang another of their appropriate songs. Mrs. Con then spoke upon the resolutions

particularly the legal disabilities of women .-Mrs. Swisshelm followed with some remarks

upon the same subject. On motion of Mrs. Tracy, the resolutions before the Convention were laid upon the table to be taken up at the convenience of the Convention, and Mrs. Swisshelm was requested to read a series of resolutions which she had prepared in her individual capacity. After some

emarks by Dr. Brooke the motion was carried. Mrs. Swisshelm then read her resolutions and made some remarks in connection with them, when the Convention voted to receive hope only to achieve this gradually, though them and lay them on the table to be called up

at some future time. The Hutchinsons sung their song of Ohio, py request, after which the convention adjourned to meet at nine o'clock to morrow morning.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met at nine o'clock. The President in the chair. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Geo. Schlosser. The minutes were read and accepted. Mrs. Johnson reported and read a letter from Mrs. Paulina Davis of Rhode Island.

The reports of the standing committee appointed at Salem, April 19, 1850, were then called for and Mrs. Emily Robinson reported upon the subject of Female Education. Mrs. Coe made some remarks, followed by Mrs. Tracy in some additional explanations and statements. Report received.

On motion of Mrs. Swisshelm, the resolutions were referred back to the business committee for reconsideration.

Remarks upon the subject of the education and condition of women were made by Mrs. Coe, Sojourner Truth and Rev. Geo. Schlosser and Miss Coates.

On motion, a Committee of Finance was appointed to provide for defraying the expenses of provided that pursuit or avocation is in itpublishing the minutes, &c., consisting of Jacob self calculated to advance the true interests Heaton, Dr. A. Brooke and Mr. Barker.

Miss L. Maria Giddiags then reported upon the subject of Common Law.

Some explanatory and supplementary remarks were made by Mrs. Tracy, Mr. Barker, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Swisshelm, M. R. Robinson and Mr. Pease. The Report was accepted. The Scerctary then read a very able poem

from the pen of Geo. W. Putnam. The Hutchinsons were called upon and responded in an appropriate song, after some re-

o'elock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order by the President. Mrs. Burr took the chair and Mrs. Gove begged leave to offer an amendment to the minutes as reported for the preceding evening, which was accepted.

On motion, Mr. Samuel Brooke was appointed to act on the Committee of Finance in place of Dr. A. Brooke, who was called to leave the Convention before its adjournment.

Mrs. Johnson from the Business Committee age of the public. reported and read a communication from Mrs. Henry B. Stanton, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The Committee also reported that letters were received from the following individuals: Gerrit Smith, Lucy Stone, Samuel Ryly, Mrs. J. Martine, Susan Ormsby, Sarah Kellogue, Joseph Treat, Mrs. Bloomer, O. S. Fowler, Elsy M. Young and H. C. Wright.

The time of the Convention being so far spent it was moved that they be refered to a committee to prepare and publish the proceedings of the Convention. The motion was adouted.

The Business Committee reported back the original resolutions with the following addition-

Resolved, That seven persons, with power to add to their number, be appointed as a Standing Committee, whose duties shall be, to take charge of all matters pertaining to the interest of this cause, during the interval of the Convention, and make arrangements for the next meeting.

Resolved, That this Convention deem it of mminent importance, to collect all facts reating to Woman and her position, and for this purpose authorize the Standing Committee to select suitable persons to report apon the number of attendants upon select Schools and Colleges, their adequacy and amount of funds, common schools and general education, industrial avocations and compensations, civil and political functions, ocial relations, common law, and statutory aw, and report at our next Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of District Societies throughout the State for discussion and action, in reference to the rights, duties, responsibilities and relations of the sexes. Resolved, That we will not withhold the

means of honest livelihood from those females who have lost their reputation for Resolved, That a Committee, consisting of Sallie B. Gove, Marius R. Robinson and Caroline Stanton, be appointed to prepare

and furnish for publication the proceedings of this Convention. Resolved, That the Standing Committee onsist of Emily Robinson of Marboro', Cordelia L.Smalley of Randolph, Martha J. Tilden f Akron, K. G. Thomas, M. D. of Marlboro' Sarah N. M'Millan of Salem, Lydia Irish of

New Lisbon, Betsey M. Cowles of Canton. Mrs. Swisshelm moved that the preamble and resolutions be taken up and considered separately. The motion prevailed. Mrs. Swisshelm expressed some opposition to the sentiments, and also to the form of expres sion. After some discussion, in which Mrs. Burr, Mr. Heaton and Mr. Barker took part, Mr. Barker proposed to amend by substitusame in the first proposition, and the word similar for the same in the second. After further discussion the amendment prevailed,

and the preamble as amended was adopted. The first resolution was then moved and adopted. Mrs. Corner moved to reconsider. The motion prevailed. After discussion in which Mrs. Swisshelm, Mrs. Corner, Mr. Pease, and Mr. Barker took part. Mr. Barker moved to amend by striking out the words criminal and gross. After discussion the motion prevailed and the resolution as amended was adopted.

The second resolution was moved and

dopted. The third resolution was moved and discussed. Mr. Walker proposing to amend by inserting before the words to afford to prepare themselves. Some remarks were made by Mrs. Hambleton and others, Rev. Mr. Schlosser thought the amendment might be objectionable as implying a want of intelligence on the part of the clergy and he thought would be injurious in its tendency. Mr. Walker explained that such was not the intention, but as it was a subject hitherto but little considered he deemed it no disrespect to call particular investigation to its merits. Mr. Webster made some very appropriate and conciliatory remarks and the science. He had great hope of Boston. The amendment was finally carried. The resolution as amended was then read and adopted.

Mr. Hine took the Chair. The remaining resolutions were read and adopted without discussion.

An able report on Labor and its compensation was then read by Miss Betsey M. Cowles of Canton and adopted.

Mr. Robinson called upon Mrs. Tracy to make some statements in regard to the compensation of women holding stations in our public institutions &c. Mrs. Coe presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That all avocatians and pursuits which in their nature are honorable and conducive to the happiness and welfare of man, should be open to woman, if her capacity qualify her for their various duties, and her attractions impel her to enter them, of the human race.

The resolution was moved and adopted. Samuel Brooke presented the following resolution which was moved and adopted.

Resolved, That the Standing Committee appoint some individual to inquire, whether the monopoly of capital, or in other words, the control of the means of living, is not the primary cause of the wrongs woman suffers in regard to compensation for labor.

Mr. Hine offered the following resolution, which was also adopted. Resolved, That labor is a physical and

moral necessity, binding upon all of both until two o'clock P. M .- Commonwealth

The Convention adjourned to meet at 2 sexes,-a duty whose discharge should be pleasurable instead of painful, and bring all the comforts of life instead of privation and wretchedness; and as many females, especially the scamstresses, relying upon de pressed and life destroying labor for the sunport of themselves and their dependants night improve their condition of life by forming Labor Partnerships, in which each might receive whatever her productions could command in the markets of the world, we would particularly invite their attention to this subject, and solicit, on their behalf,

> The Business Committee having nothing further to report, it was voted that the thanks of this Convention be returned to the officers for the acceptable manner in which they have discharged their duties on this occasion.

On motion of Mrs. Tracy it was

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this Convention be tendered to the citizens of Akron for their hospitality in receiving the delegates into their families and providing s kindly for their entertainment,-also for furnishing them so commodious a house for meeting, and for so kindly and respectfully attending upon their deliberations.

A vote of earnest thanks was also tendered to the Hutchinsons for their kindness in adding to the pleasure and interest of the Convention.

The Convention then called for L. A. Hine, who addressed the audience in a few most happy and appropriate remarks. Mrs. plause by her eloquence and earnestness. Mrs. Swisshelm was then invited forward and the audience was entertained for a short time by her peculiarly characteristic wit & humor. Mrs. Burr was called for and responded in her winningly graceful and happy manner. Miss Holly was called but declined .-Mrs. Tracy by invitation, made a few remarks at the close of which Mrs. Johnson was called but declined. Mrs. Clarke then came forward at the earnest call of many.

ment inspired for the future.

ead and approved. On motion it was voted to adjourn sine die.

New England A. S. Convention.

The New England Anti-Slavery Conver ion met at Boylston Hall, on the 28th ult. ford; Francis Jackson of Boston; Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, N. Y; David S. Grandin, of Portland, Me., were elected V. Presidents. appointed Secretaries. Two committeesor business and finance-were raised. Quincy on takeing the Chair thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon to their kindly sympathies, as they gushed and not with that flood of trash which is now bin in electing him to preside over its delib- forth in melting, thilling sounds, from that overwhelming us. We will refer to the Ma erations. He said it was a singular fact that succeeding in opening all the Halls in the city and had taken possession of the Halls consecrated their songs to truth and humanof Congress, had returned to the cradle of its infancy, in Boylston Hall. Samuel May Jr. from the committee of Arrangements, reported respecting its doings in procuring the could be cheered by their hopeful notes of places for the session of the Convention.

mittee, reported a series of eleven Resolution The first resolution, relating to the action of City Government, was now taken up for discussion, and were supported by Wm. Lloyd larly admired. It was a meeting of the peo-Garrison, Parker Pillsbury of Concord, N. H. Stephen S. Foster, of Worcester, James. N. Buthim of Lynn, and Wendell Phillips of this city. Mr. Pillsbury considered the refusal of Fancuil Hall to the abolitionists a great thing and love. The speeches were numerous, in their favor. He was ready, therefore, to brief, earnest and to the point; some of them give the Board of Mayor and Aldermen a vote f thanks for denying the use of the hall.

Mr. Pillsbury, as usual, was very sarcastic in Mr. Foster said he believed the churches were the true authors of the opposition to the anti-slavery movement. He would knowledge that he had heretofore given the clergy the credit of having more influence add, that to us the character of the Conventhan they realy possessed. Instead of being leader and instructors of the people he found them the tools of the church-going merchants! the Convention should move to the country. He represented the city in no very pleasant light. Mr. Garrison came to the rescue of the city. He did not beleve it the worst place in the world, though bad enough in ail conauthorites will yet be compelled to open Fanenil Hall. He handled the Mayor and Aldermen without gloves, for their oppositon to Liberty in enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law in the case of Sims. He considerd it a compliment to Boston, that after all the bragging in the city newspapers Sims was taken out of Boston in broad day light, the sneaking kidnappers shrunk from even the pale light of the moon, and stole their victim from our shores during the darkest moment of the night. This fact was to the speaker evidence had little confidence in the people.

ing operation, and a father evidence that they Mr. Phillips differed with his friends Foster and Garrison. He believe that all the first named gentlemen said about the city was true, but he differed with Mr. Garrison in regard to the cause. He disagreed with Mr. Garrison in believing that the people of Boston would have prevented Sims from upon it with all the controlling influence being taken away in the day time. He thought it was no use to disguise the fact that a facility was no use to discuss the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a fact that a facility was not used to the fact that a facility it was no use to disguise the fact that a fugitive can be taken from Boston whenever the authorities see fit, or from any other part ot the State-New Bedford or Worcester-A voice-No! NEVER? ] Mr. Phillips adhered to his opinion. He said the country had talked what it would do should a case occur, but when its services were wanted they were not to be had. He condemned the action of the late Senate of Massachusetts in refusing to pass Buckingham's bill, and considered it a record, against the country towns of Massachusetts, in favor of slavery. Mr. Phillips spoke at some length upon the resolution and made, as usual, an eloquent close. On motion, the Convention adjourned

The Anti-Slavern Bugle.

WHEN GOD COMMANDS TO TAKE THE TRUMPET AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, IT AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARRING BLAST, II
LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR tions—and for subscriptions to the Bugle. WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL .- Millon.

SALEM, OHIO, JUNE 7, 1851.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE meets July 6th.

NOTICE.

All letters and Communications for The Bugle, should bereafter be addressed to M. R. Robinson Salem, Columbiana Co., O.

The Akron Convention.

This very important meeting has passedfully realizing the expectations of its warmest friends. We had almost said their wishes. But this consumation is not the work of a day. We know not when we have at- ly paid. tended a Convention marked by deeper interest. Different portions of the State were well represented, some from other States, gave interest by their presence. The numerous letters, gave indication of hopeful interest and vigorous effort generally aroused.

The business of the Convention was principally conducted by the women, as will be seen by a reference to the list of officers .-The manner in which they acquitted themselves, must, we think have convinced the most sceptical-not of the propriety or right-Coe was called for and elicited much ap- fulness merely, of the participation of both sexes in deliberative bodies; but of its very great advantages in facilitating business and sustaining interest and decorum. It will be conceded by all the vast assembly who witnessed the proceedings, that in whatever capacity the women appeared, they demonstrated the rightfulness of their claim to all they demand, i. e. if capacity to exercise and enjoy those rights, be admitted as such demonstration, for wherever they appeared, whether as presiding officers, at the secretaand made some stirring remarks upon the rys' desk, in the committee room, in the ably present and past condition of woman, and of written reports, in the varied correspondence. the glorious hopes which the present move- or in the extemporaneous speeches-they suffered nothing in comparison with the The minutes of the Convention were men who participated in the proceedings .-Indeed the women may themselves say this, tivate the beautiful and imaginative-to-sage without subjecting themselves to censure from any new edition of the charge of vanity. Truth requires us to say more -that they excelled. The exhibition of talent there made was not only of high order but of va-EDMUND QUINCY, Esq., of Dedham, was chosen President, Rodney French, of New Bedinsons was an attractive feature of the ocinsons was an attractive feature of the occasion. Thanks to those noble hearted songsters of truth. How much are they doing form; reaching as it does, many minds closed -woman, and all the wronged-owe them a ren and youth demand, and will have some

debt of gratitude-they will gladly pay. On thing of the sort. Let us meet the demand this occasion they met with hearty responses with a literature worthy of this native want hearts. Blessings on them, that they have its examination. Of the principal Edwards ity. Would that all, old and young could tion of good taste and judgment he has made hear them. Would that the despairing slave in the selection of an assistant. the "Good time coming." It would itself be Wendell Phillips, from the Busisness Com- the fulfillment of the wish, and prove the good time not to come, but here.

One feature of the meeting, we particuple. No mighty sun eclipsed all lesser lights. But there were many glorious stars beaming with the brightest of all lustre, truth sparkling with imagination, and glowing with eloquence. We wish we could print his speech, and was attentively listened to, them with the power with which they were uttered. We shall in future numbers furnish some extracts from them, as well as from the letters and reports. We can only tion was an earnest-that that ignorance, which has so long covered the world in re-He thought the city was corrupt, and that gard to the rights, duties and relation of the sexes, will soon be dissipated and in conscquence, we shall have happier families-wiser communities and a more just and righteous government. We must add that the citizens of Akron by their urbanity and generous hospitality, have secured for themselves a lasting place in the hearts of the numerous visitors present on the occasion.

FEMALE ELOQUENCE.-After listening to the eloquence of the women who addressed the Convention at Akron: and to the admirable address of Mrs. Tracy in Salem, we are compelled to exclaim, what has the world not lost by the exclusion of woman from of cowardice of the leaders of the men steal- this point of influence? To say nothing of those moral gems she will bring forth from the rich treasures of her purer heart; what have we not lost on the score of chaste. beautiful, earnest and effective eloquence? We may henceforth expect a new era in the history of the forum. Woman has steped will those great principles of truth which are now moulding society,-the most grand and moving themes of eloquence,-we may reasonably hope to surpass all that has given to Greece or Rome its immortality. We shall combine the refined and true with the powerful and effective. We shall cultivate in speaker and listener, a pure taste and high, erty foes to Tyranny, and therefore are morality. We should like to pursue this thought but have only room to suggest it.

Faneuil Hall has been refused, to two hundred petitioners, to listen to an address by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Our Receipts and Expenditures.

We intend hereafter to publish weekly de amount of our receipts, on pledges and dop That those interested in the support of a paper may at any time know what are a means for meeting the demands agaist us. The expenses of printing the paper are no less than thirty three dollars per week, With prompt payment there are now a sufficient number of subscribers at the present rate of expenditure to make the paper a self sustaining paper-will those in arrears please compare the receipts with the expenditures, and judge of the necessities of the Committee. The Piedges and donations ought not to be touched for the paper, but ought to go for the support of lectures; and it might be so if what is due upon the Bugle were proper.

Will not the abolitionists at once set to work in their respective vicinities and enlarge its subscription list. It should be done -we think it can be done.

The receipts for The Bugle are unavoids. bly omitted this week for want of room.

M. R. Robinson will lecture at Williamsport on Sunday the Sah, inst., at 2 o'clock

J. W. Walker will deliver a discourse in Salem on Sunday the 15th inst., at the Town Hall at 3 o'clock P. M.

J. W. Walker will also attend a meeting t Cherry Valley on Sunday the 22d inst. To commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

Mrs. H. M. Tracy.

On Tuesday evening last, we had the pleasure of listening to an address from Mrs. II. M. Tracy, on the subject of Western Literature. Mrs. T. is connected as assistant Editor, with the Western Literary Magazane, of Columbus. Her chaste and beautiful address was rich in thought, and indicated a purpose above that of the ordinary literary cateres to the public taste. It is her purpose to culthe history of the past, and make all place. vient to the happiness and improvement of the present. All classes need the genial, refining influence of a pure and elevating lite. ature. In the hands of one, who like Mr. Tracy, understands the present relations of society and earnestly seeks its improvement; it cannot fail to be an efficient means of rehave no knowledge, except from the indica-

We have received a copy of The Richarees or a Tale of Life in Louisiana. Translated by Mrs. Baker. Published by Mr. 7.

Baker Akron Ohio, We have not had time to read the book and it is now gone from our hands. Upon is reception however we handed it over to our little folks, who we observed devoued a greedily and affirmed that it was "exceedingly interesting,-first rate." A better commendation perhaps than any other we could

Hydropathic Encyclopedia, by R. T. Trall, M. D. Fowler and Wells N. Y. The first No. of this beautifully printed work has just come to hand: The whole to be completed in eight parts, containing a system of Hydropathy and Hygene, design ed as a guide to Families and students, and a Text Book for Physicians. The present No. contains a brief but comprehensive history of Medicine and Bathing, evidently the result of considerable research and the outlines of Anatomy, illustrated with plates-From the character of the present No. we doubt not it will be acceptable and useful to the multitude of families disposed to adopt the Hydropathic Treatment.

To Correspondents.-It would give us great pleasure to publish the communication of R., but that the proceedings and documents of the Convention will occupy, for two or three weeks all the space we can possably devote to this subject.

Naomi is informed that all facts, especially such as refer to individuals, must be accompanied by a responsible name—at least let

the Editors benefit. DIED, of Billous fever, on the 28th ult. st his residence in New Lyme, Ashtabula Co.-William R. Deming, in the 64th year of his

The deceased was originally from Berlin had been a resident of Ohio.

CUBA AND UNIVERSAL LIBERTY. - At meeting lately held at the Cuban Home, New Orleans, whereat Gen. Grant of Miss., Col Judson and Capt. Hernandez officiated as President and Vice-President, the following was adopted: Be it Resolved, We are friends to Universal Lib

ed to exhibit our sympathy for Cuba and the wronged Cubans. -We must say, this is rather indefinite.

Which wronged Cubans are meant-the black or white ones? And do the invaders propose to liberate them all together ?- Tre

ic care to discou held in t sectional tional el

Norther slavery efforts i minion o as the po ness of t endeari model a cration concord tions. thereof compac upon th many p able onl Can 3

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ht to go for might be so ere prompt. once set to ties and enuld be done e unavoidaroom.

t Williamst 2 o'clock ourse in Sat the Town d a meeting 22d inst,-

ad the pleaom Mrs. H. tern Literasistant Edilagazine, of iful address d a purpose ry caterers pose to culve-to save all subserovement of genial, revating literlike Mrs. relations of provement; ans of reinds closed

Our child lave somee demand ative want, nich is now to the Mariunity for the indicahas made he Richaa. Transby Mr. Z.

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8th ult., at bula Co. year of his om Berlin nany years rr.—At a

ome, New Miss., Col. iciated as following versal Lib-

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eant—the

Mr. Sumner.

chusetts of her supports their posithus marking ner dear worthyof shouts of joy. We whole means for its perpetuation. must however confess, we have small hope of any marked results from this event. Our doubts of what Mr. Sumner may achieve for freedom, arise not from the character of the man! But from the history of the past-from the character of the position he is called to occupy, and sable qualification for the position.

With the exception of the American pulpit. we know of no position so conservative in its influence as the American Senate. None so paralizing upon all the noble impulses of manhood. Look at the human wrecks who have long occupied senatorial chairs. Cass, Clay and Webster were men once. Their reputation was not unearned. What they are now, their deeds may indicate, but we have no words to tell. We hope Mr. S. may prove himself a moral Saul, head and shoulders, above his associates. Incapable of degeneracy. Should this be so, he has chosen an unfortunate position for the exercise of his great moral power. It is a mistake to suppose that Congressmen and Senators make the laws. They but write out the sentiments and wishes of the people-or rather of the minds who give opinions and guidance to the masses. Common mediocrity can do this drudgery, and it should be left to it as its appropriate work, while manhood is so scarce. Such power as Mr. Summer is reputed to possess should be employed in developing the laws that should control society and engraving them upon the heart of the people as upon a tablet, preparatory to their transcription to the statute books of the nation. The Senate is not the place to which we look for this influence .-Could be come in contact with the heart of the nation-learn its difficulties and the cause of its darkness he would seatter both with the light and power of truth. He would retain his individuality and untrameled by constitution or party, his heart would dietate words of power for the regeneration of the nation. All he can do in congress is to promulge the truth-exert his moral power-none expect his election will effect any legislation for freedom. We have good reason to expect that the influences which soround him as Senator, will induce him to neutralize the truth he may utter, by consession. Concessions if not to Whigery, at least to the Constitution and the Union. To make concession to these, to acknowledge their supremacy; is to make consessions to slavery. The union and slavery are the twin idols of the nation. True their relative position is reversed at different ends of the Union. The South venerates and supports the union that she may continue slavery. The North offers her homage and support to slavery, that she may continue the union. This is in fact the only difference between the North and South. Whichever is put as the ultimate, both are designedly and effectually sustained. Our past experience and present prospects seem to thy says: say they are inseparable. Already, indeed has

the service of her sons wherever she chooses to ! "I accept it as the servant of Massachusetts;

petual pride and ornament, who breathed into her the breath of liberty which early made her an example to her sister States. In such a serbound to study and maintain with equal patriotic eare the interests of all parts of our country; held in fraternal company; and to oppose all sectionalism, whether it appear in unconstitu-tional efforts by the North to carry so great a Northern allies, to earry the sectional evil of slavery into the free States; or in whatsoever efforts it may make to extend the sectional doment. With me the Union is twice-blessed; first as the powerful guardian of the repose and happiness of thirty-one sovereign States, clasped by the endearing name of country; and next as the model and beginning of that all-embracing fed-eration of States, by which unity, peace, and concord will finally be organized among the nations. Nor do I believe it possible, whatever may be the delusion of the hour, that any part thereof can be permanently lost from its wellcompacted bulk. E Pluribes Unum is stamped upon the national coin, the national territory, and the national heart. Though composed of many parts united into one, the Union is separable only by a crash which shall destroy the

guage clearly intimates. That he is maintainopposing that sectionalism which is unconstitu- ed than it was for Filtmore & Co., to pass that tional carrying the great boon of freedom to the hellish bill. And it brings no disrepute upon a ed charge; that the efforts against slavery are One would think that the ears of such men unconstitutional; freedom is a "great boon," must be delighted with the screams of defencebut the Constitution, a greater one. Freedom less Women; and that their eyes must rejoice must be limited by the Constitution. Slavery to see the warm blood flowing from the heart of but take refuge under its protecting wings. Mr. dered, if it should happen to be a stranger.in the Senate, and with great impartiality beats in this day which tries men's souls. back alike freedom and slavery within the lim- I returned home a few days since, from a tour its prescribed by the Constitution. His especial to Clarion, Armstrong and Butler Counties; business is with "equal patriotic care," to sup- met with Democrats, who would enquire; What Press the aggressions of slavery-on the one have you done? Methodists who cried out, The hand, and on the other, to stop those messengers | blacks and whites will marry together,' &c., &c. of love who would "unconstitutionally" bear But truth is all-conquering-it will triumph. the boon of freedom to the despairing slave .- Brother! Sister! Be not a forgetful hearer-The Constitution is a law above the law of free- the last thing you will learn is to GIVE. dom, of justice and humanity. The higher law.

lished by authority, on last thanksgiving day, by the Lords, and Sharps, and Coxes and others. As an indication of a partially regenerated We entirely mistake Mr. Sumner if his heart public sentiment, Mr. Sumner's election is an does not repudiate this sentiment, in common public sentiment, The withdrawal by Massa- with the hearts of thousands of other Free Soilimportant event. The Daniel Webster, ers in the land. It is nevertheless their posi-

and servants are so abundant, he might even me with their wild eyes, I fancied, and shudthe opinions he must entertain as an indispen- without jeopody to its interests, have saved him- dered; but this impression of something vast that capacity. "The Union the guardian of the to an agreeable one of the mightiness of the repose and happiness of thirty-one sovereign the whole? Were it not that Mr. Sumner was elected as an enemy of slavery-that in the same breath he speaks of the slave, we should have supposed that he had forgotten his existence. Forgotten that this "twice-blessed Union," "guards his happiness" with the lashand most paternally compells him to take his "repose" in chains. As it is, we confess we know not what the Senator means. It looks to us-nay, it is, a concession to that insatiable spirit of slavery, which, while he penned it, was even gibbiting his character for his past fidelity

Letter from J. F. Selby.

DEAR FRIEND: The cause of Anti-Slavery in Western Pennsylvania, is by no means flourishing as its friends desire to see it. Other matters cem to engross the mind of the people. True, there are a few, who are willing to forego the ainor questions of sect, of party, of wealth, of popularity, of religion &c., and to be faithful to humanity. The great mass, however, seem to be unmoved by any appeal in the poor slave's

The Whig has nothing to do, but to promote the interests of the Whig party. The Democrat has nothing on hand, only to "Hurrah for Democracy and the Union !" The Free Soil party (shame on it) can, as they have done in this county, unite with the Whig party, and divide he ticket, in order that together they may deeat the Democrats. The Methodists have nothing to do, but to extend Methodism. The Presbyterian, Baptist, Wesleyen and other sects are engaged to promote their peculiar views .-The miser must make money, the mechanic nust excel his "brother chip," in the profession, &c., &c.; so that there are few who have time to be Anti-Slavery, only as an incidental matter. The Whig will be Anti-Slavery, so far as being so, will promote the interests of the Whig party; so of the Democrat, the Free Soiler, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Wesleyan and others; they are Anti-Slavery so far as they can make it serve their earthly sensual and devil ish purposes. But that kind of Anti-Slavery which enters into the slave's dungeon, and participates in his misery; feels to be 'bound with m,' and which, from a soul-melting sympa

'I pity the slave mother care worn and weary, Mr. Sumner made these humiliating concessions. Who sigh's as she presses her babe to her breast. Read the following extract from his letter of And which presents the "soul and body, and acceptance to the Massachusetts Legislature : | spirit a living sacrifice," for the slave's deliver-"Acknowledging the right of my country to ance, where shall we look for it? There is but place them, and with a heart full of gratitude little of this kind. I would that the friends of that a sacred cause has been permitted to tri- the slave could see. Aye, feel their responsibiumph through me, I now accept the post of lity. Brethern, let me appeal to you in behalf of my enslaved brother-my outraged sisters! How is it with you? Have you done your duty mindful of the sentiments solemnly uttered by her successive Legislatures; of the genius which Have you been faithful stewards of the subinspires her history; and of the men, her per- stance you have had? Have you given all you could to spread light, through the press and the living speaker? Bring yourselves to the bar of vice, the way, though new to my footsteps, will conscience—examine yourselves! Answer as "I accept it as the servant of the Union; Dines, while you might have given Dollars? Dines, while you might have given Dollars ?-Some of you sustain petty sectarian papers, otho discountenance every effort to loosen any of ers of you sustain political sheets which never those ties by which our fellowship of States is contain the words of life, and perhaps you take no anti-slavery paper. How will you meet God and the slave while you act thus? There are boon as freedom into the slave States, or in un-constitutional efforts by the South, aided by Northern allies to court the south, aided by Slavery. There is need for missionary effort, not to send the Gospel of slavery to China; but minion of slavery over the National Govern- to send the Gospel of Freedom to the churches of this country. Will you make that effort my Brother-you my Sister?

> The work we have to do is a great one, it cannot be done without means. Why, just think of it! Christianity is abolished in this country by law-an attempt is made by Fillmore and his crew, to dethrone Jehovah-it is criminal to be a christian-a man. The popular churches, and political parties sustain the nefarious bill of

There is a Methodist Priest in this vicinity, who declares, (speaking of the kidnapping bill,) that to disobey a bad law, is more wicked than Can Mr. Summer really believe what his lan- it was to make it; consequently, to refuse to assist in chasing down the weary stranger, and ing the interests of all parts of the country, by delivering him to his tormentors, is more wickslave States.' Granting the truth of the impli- Methodist Priest here to avow this sentiment. is safe with all its bloody enormities, if it can a man whom this nation has proscribed and mur-Summer at the call of his country takes his place Brethren in the slave's cause, let us be doing,

Another edition of the theological creed pub.

MILLBROOK, May 15th, 1851.

Letter From E. A. Lukens.

Boston, May, 1851. upon a Buckeye's imagination; as no greater con-"servant of the Union." It does seem to us sky which seemed to me to meet and sink into self the trouble and degradation of appearing in incomprehensible and fearful, soon gives place sea alone, and the extent of its dominion. This States." That some fifteen of these States are beach, and the interminable 'marsh meadows,' sovereign enough is most true. But what is belong to it by a natural and inalienable right, the character of one sixth of the population of and you comprehend that it was not gained by any sudden invasion or displacement of a human owner. The sky too disappears and you hymn of a thousand years. Then by degrees you grow familiar, and feel irresistably temptin it, and feel the soft water flowing over you.

Last we came to New York, took an omnibus and went straight up Broadway, then on foot to that " Grim mausoleum of hone." The Tombs, which instead of being dark and dismal in appearance as I supposed, small mean and dirty, it is a gigantie and beautiful marble stucture with nothing to give it a lugubrious aspeet but the small closed windows. Dear sensitive ladies I netually went into that horrible place; but am very sorry I cant boast of havthat a police officer very ostentatiously displayed his badge of office to my friend, supposing of course he had brought a culprit. I had peculiar pleasure in letting him have full view of vice. a face never beautiful, but redeemed, as some then marching on with a look of injured inno. Law of 1850, is unconstitutional, so that you

We procured a 'permit' from the keeper, to explore the interior, passed through the kitchen, and up a flight of steps, worn so thin, as to bend beneath us, to the first tier of cells, which was quite enough for me, if they had not been all precisely alike. For the first time in my life, I found myself face to face with an inmate of a prison. My heart sank as I looked in the dismal cells where many a dandy's hat was hung, and thought of the hopes that died there, and the self-respect so nescessary to the life of the moral nature, forever destroyed.

From the Tombs we went to that ulcerous heart-that foul festering core of New York, the Five Points, its twin sister, and the reservoir from which victims are daily supplied .-Filthy and horrible beyond all conception it is, but even here, childhood cannot be robbed of all its beauty; hanging upon the breast of that ng cellar, and horrible gin shop

As we emerged from this centre of corruption I involuntarily sought the line of demareation between this and virtuous New York ; to fallen woman for the honest and upright citizen, but I could not. The charmed or rather, cursed circle of 'the tombs' and 'five points,' of the prison, a face that would have been distinguished anywhere, for its look of artless innocence, attracted me irresistably, by its appealng sadness and gentleness. She seemed to me to have 'lost her way,' and wandered in there by some fearful mischance.

I could not avoid comparing this little pale face, so young so helpless, as it looked, with the bloated ones that belonged to the keeper and police officers who were so ready to 'cast the first stone' at a child of certainly not more than fifteen or sixteen years; but we must leave the poor lamb to the tender mercies of the wolves who guard her from preying upon the rest of the flock, and go on to see other refreshing pictures of New York life.

The exchange is a place that of course no lady ever visits, but as I long ago, weighed that title in the balance, and found it wanting, I had no fears about losing any claim I might have aspired to possess, and went in at all hazards. It is very improper certainly for a woman even to see the anxious faces men wear, while they struggle to procure the means for her thoughtless extravagance. There the delicate silks and laces that are thrown aside in a season like rejected toys, are bargained for, and their precarious passage to this country, provided for, as though they were drops of dear hearts blood. The Hall is wide and high, the inside of the dome reaching to the roof, and making the tread of feet and hum of voices, sound almost like the roar of artillery.

We left for Boston at five o'clock of a mos right and lovely afternoon. All things seemed to favor our sail up the sound, pleasant breezes, calm weather, beautiful sunshine, and agreeable company, (of course we were all in agreeable company.) The sky was cloudless Sarah Ann Thomas, and our spirits buoyant as larks.

Handsome residences were scattered along the banks, and many places of historical interest and importance. Night closed mildly and beautiful around us, and when we could no longer see distinctly or keep warm by prominading the deek, I sent a silent farewell over the water to dear Long Island friends, to whose kindness we are so much indebted, and retired | Chas. Douglass, Berea, Cuvahoga county, Ohio to my berth. Passed Point Judith in the Timothy Woodworth Litchfield, Medina co., O night, but were made 'considerable' sensible of Wm. Payne, Richfield, Summit co., Ohio. it, by the rocking of the boat, and sea-sick- T. E. Bonner, Adrian, Michigan.

Took the cars next morning at six, for Bos- Z. Baker, Akron, Summit Co. ton, passed through a country that looks strange H. L. Smaley, Randolph, Portage Co.

enough to an Ohioan, accustomed as they all are, to mighty forests and a rich, even soil .-Stone, stone, and nothing but stone! it seem as DEAR BUGLE: Last week I had the great though the little stunted bushes had exhausted ed its session on the 4th inst. pleasure of going with a party of friends to all their strength in creeping up between stones Rockaway to try the effect of Ocean scenery and quietly resigned all ambition to be trees.— I am astonished to see so many wooden houses trast can be imagined than the quiet forests of in this land of rocks. At 10 o'clock found But Mr. Sumner is not only the asserter of Ohio, with a beach like this; where nothing is ourselves really in the great city of Boston, but the supremacy of the Constitution, but also the to be seen or heard but the restless ocean, that almost too sleepy and tired to look at it. After resting a few hours we visited the Navy bition of the World's Fair. that at this time, when South Carolina has just it, and the great waste of white sand,—three Yard, passing on our way through an immensegiven up and gone for Union; when saviours giants standing with clasped hands, looking at ly long rope walk, which is really as much of a curiosity as anything we have seen.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

The great cannon and bomb shells of course looked very big and direful to me, but between ourselves dear Bugle, I don't really believe they will ever harm any body, ferocious as they look. Why should they? we have conquered Mexico, frightened John Bull out of his wits, subdued the niggers, can have Canada for the asking, and have convinced all creation that we are the mightiest nation on the globe, what think only of the sea, and listen quietly to the more is to be done! But seriously the extensive manufacture of these engines of death by a people who secured perfect freedom and ed to play with it, to chase the waves, to bathe peace more than fifty years ago, is a pitiful ing the fugitive slave law, and urging its resight. But my share of you columns for one peal. letter is already occupied, so good bye.

Truly Yours, E. A. L.

The Rescue Trial.

The trial of persons for aiding the rescue of Shadrach commenced in Boston on the 28th ult before the U. S. District Court. James Scott, colored, araigned: George Lunt and Nathanial Lord for the Government; and ing gone with a bold manly heart, instead of John P. Hale and Rirchard H. Dana, for the shrinking at every step and looking so terrified defence; Judge Sprague, conceded the request of the counsel for the government, requiring of questions as a necessary qualifications for ser-

"Have you formed an opinion that the law of are pleased to say by a 'good countenance,' and the United States, known as the Fugitive Slave cence, as one who had a painful duty to per- cannot convict a person indicted under it for that reason, if the facts alieged in the indictment are proved, and the Court holds the statute to be Constitutional?

> "Do you hold any opinions on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, so called, which will induce you to refuse to convict a person indicted under it, if the facts set forth as constituting the offence, are proven against him, and the Court directs you that the law is Constitu-

New this may be no innovation for we are no lawyer-though we had supposed that the jury were judges of law as well as of facts .-By this decission the right of trial by jury is, about as effectually destroyed as in the case of the fugitive himself. It is another indication, in addition to the multitudes we have already had, of the willingness of the Federal Court to sacrifice to slavery, not merely the rights of individuals, but the great safeguards of justice and preparations for the Convention. siuttish, blear-eyed woman is a baby as beautiful and pure as a dew drop, and sad sweet decission the slave power may inflict penalties will be made—invitations will be given to disyoung eyes look out at us from many a reek- upon our citizens at its pleasure. With the tinguished speakers in different sections of the er of appointing any minion it pleases to the U. S. Court to direct its constitutionality; what rally promptly to the discharge of patriotic dumay it not do? Who is safe from its machina- tie know precisely when we had exchanged the tions? The truth is, all who will aid the fugitive, by that act cast themselves upon their own individuality for protection. The government upon us. instead of opposing any protection between loes not include the lost and wicked nor ex- them and their assailant comes down upon them clude entirely the good and pure. As we with all the weight of its power. We hope passed the windows of the female department our citizens may ere long learn that there will be no security to slavery, no cessation of its impertinent and outrageous demand till all are either absolute masters or abject slaves.

#### The Ohio State Teachers' Association.

Will hold its third semi-annual meeting in Cleveland on Wednesday and Thursday the 2d and 3d days of July next.

An Introductory Address will be delivered by the President of the Association on Wednes-

Wednesday evening. The following subjects will be with others presented for discussion. Free Schools, Normal Schools and the commingling of the sexes in the are endowed by their Creator with certain same School Room.

Female Teachers will be entertained without charge by reporting themselves at the Book Stores of Smith, Knight & Co., or of M. C. Vounglove & Co.

Arrangements will be made with the various Rail Road Companies in the State to carry delegates to and from the meeting at half the usual

Teachers and friends of Education are carnestly invited to attend. Editors will confer a favor by giving this no-

tice general circulation. LORIN ANDREWS. Ch'n of E. Committee.

Treasurer's Receipts to June 1st, 1851. Philena Hamilton. Osborn Hamilton, Elizabeth Dickinson. Thomas & Margaretta Pierce, George Garretson, Clark & Rachel Trescott.

Agents for the Bugle.

ISAAC TRESCOTT, Tres. A. S. S.

The following named persons are requested and authorized to act as agents for the Bugle in their respective localities.

Jesse Scott, Summerton, Belmont Co.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

The National Industrial Congress commenc-

Burritt's Christian Citizen has been discontinued, and its subscribers transferred to the In-

Judges of the Royal Commission for the exhi-The bill for the abolition of the death pen-

of Representatives.

copper faced types, which it is supposed will last twice as long as those now in common use. The Southern Press thinks that Congress should grant the South at least ten millions of

The New Hampshire Methodist Conference has unanimously passed resolutions condemn-

our Colleges more pious students are preparing for the study of law than of theology.

The Constitutional Convention of Va. has adjusted the representation question by a compromise between freedom and slavery; basing that of the House of Delegates on white populalion and the Senate on property.

The students of Harvard University are making themselves conspicuous by their mobocratie demonstrations, in favor of Webster-the the jurors a negative answer to the following Union and Slavery. They recently disturbed a meeting of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and subsequently one held by Horace Mann.

> Massachusetts Election-Mr. Rantoul has been elected by a majority of 401 over all other condidates and Mr. Palfrey after a contest perhaps unexampled for its duration has been defeated by a small plurality.

A more recent account, state that Mr. Palfrey received a majority of the legal votes.

Western Reserve Mass Freedom Convention.

AT RAVENNA, JUNE 25. The Painesville Convention passed, among

others, the following resolutions, Resolved, That we recommend a Mass Convention, of the Friends of Freedom on the Western Reserve, to be held at Ravenna, on the

25th of June. Resolved, That we ask the citizens of Ravenna, to appoint the appropriate committees and make the requisite arrangements.

In response to the foregoing recommendation, the Free Soilers of Rayenna, pursuant to notice met at the Court House, and appointed the undersigned a committee of arrangements to make

We, therefore, notify our fellow citizens, that and others may address us by letter.

It is hoped that the friends of freedom will s-and respond, with enthusiasm to this call, and assemble in great numbers to consult and confer together in regard to the action proper to be had in the important crisis which has come WILLIAM FRAZER,

WILLIAM CAINE. DAVID McINTOSH. RICHARD J. THOMPSON, IRA GARDNER, JOHN WHITTLESEY. ALBERT AUSTIN, S. A. GILLETT, ISAAC BRAYTON, EZRA B. TAYLOR. ALEX. TOPPING, Committee of Arrangements.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS will old its Sixth Anual Session at the City of Albany on Wednesday the 4th day of June next, and continue for seven days. It promises to be the largest gathering of the representatives of day morning; and Mr. H. H. Barney of the Labor and Land Reform ever held in the United Cincinnati High School, is the Orator elect for Stats. Associations of not less than five persons and not over fifty are entitled to one Delegate. All members of this Congress must subscribe fully to the following principles to wit:

"That all men are created equal; that they inalienable rights, among which are the right to life and liberty; to the use of such a portion of the earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of subsistence and comfort; to education and paternal protection from society." Land and Labor Reform papers are requested to notice this meeting.

ENORMOUS MASS OF PURE COPPER.-WO stated a day or two since that the cliff mine on Lake Superior had more copper uncovered than could be got out by the present force in three years. We have since ascertained the dimensions of one single sheet which the are at present working on, which presents the following almost incredible dimensions: torty feet long, eighteen feet high and from six inches to three feet thick. It probably weighs three hundred tons, and the miners have not yet reached either the end or the top ot the sheet. It may possibly be two or three times as large as has yet been developed. The public at large are entirely in the dark in regard to the riches of the Lake Superior mineral districts.

Among the important acts of a public nature, which have been passed at the recent sesson of the Massachusetts Legislature, are the Secret Ballot, allowing every man to express his will on political matters without dictation; the *Plurality Bill*, which gives the choice to the candidate who has the highest number of votes at the first trial, in case of Presidential Electors, and in case of Congressmen at the second trial; the Free Bank-ing Bill, which gives any company of men the power to carry on the banking business, under certain regulations, on their pledging security in stock. The Homestead Exemptio Bill, which secures to every family \$500 from the suction of the credit system, and the bill for regulating the locations of stables and bowling alleys in cities .- Tribunc.

Cincinnati A. S. Bazaar.

THE Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle of Cincinngti, having been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations in their efforts last fall. have resolved to hold another Bazaar the first week in October next, to be conducted upon the same principles of excluding raffling, unjust charges upon goods, and all objectionable feat-Horace Greely has been appointed one of the ures to Fairs, as usually held. The Society desires, most carnestly, to make this a means of great usefulness to the cause of the oppressed, and call upon all friends to aid them according alty has been lost in the Massachusetts House to their several abilities. We beg those who last year sent us shoes, brushes of all kinds, china, tins, cabinet ware, such as small chairs, The New York Tribune is now printed on towel horses, &c., &c., combs, caps, books, hosiery, groceries, produce of all sorts, to remember that all found a ready sale and helped to give variety and solidity to the Bazaar. We wish emphatically to have it a useful one to all concerned, and anything which helps to make up dollars by way of restitution for "her share of the usual routine of household comfort, will be especially acceptable, as well as the more tasteful and ornamental. We all spend money somewhere. Let Abolitionists make it a principle with themselves to save and spend it there .-Thus shall we operate unitedly with those who feel called more immediately to labor and sacri-One of the speakers at the Anniversary of fice in this way. We hope our friends will bear the Education Society lamented that in some of this in mind and make their arrangements to be with us or send in their contributions. Any thing left at Levi Coffin's Free Labor Produce Store, Court street, between Main and Walnut, directed to Mrs. Andrew H. Ernst, will be gratefully acknowledged.

Job Printing Establishment,

BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO. The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of Plain and Fancy Printing, in style warranted to give satisfaction and at the owest living prices. Office Back of Trescott's Book-Store, Salem, O.

Salem Steam Engine Shop & Foundry.



THE undersigned continue to carry on the business of manufacturing Steam Engines and all kinds of Mill Gearing at Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. As we are prepared to build engines of all sizes, from four to one hundred horse power, and are willing to warrant them to do as much or more work in proportion to the fuel consumed than the best now in use, we would request those who wish to obtain Engines for any purpose to call before contracting else-

REFERENCES. J. P. Story, Waukesha, Waukesha, Co., Wis. James Herrick, Twinsburg, Summit, Co., Ohio. Mr. Tapporn, Ravenna, Portage County, Ohio. Stow & Taff, Braceville, Trumbull County, O. Moor & Johnson, McConellsville, Morgan Co., O. Wm. Hambleton, Pennsville, Morgan Co., O. Edward Smith, Salem, Columbiana County, O. J. & Wm. Freed, Harrisburg, Stark County, O. Jordon & Co., Bloomfield, Trumbull Co., O. John Wetmore, Canfield, Mahoning County, O. THO'S SHARP & BROTHERS.

Salem, May 30, 1851.

and we will give them the proofs, of the cheap-

YANKEE NOTIONS. Pedlar's Goods at Wholesale, of the Alleghenies. Merchants and Pedlars are invited to call and see, (as seeing is believeing)

ness of our stock, which Consists in part of Italian and American Sewing Silk, Spool Thread, Patent Thread. Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Braids. Edgings, Laces, Insertions, Hair Oils, Suspenders,

Fancy Soaps, Hosiery,
Perfumery, Gloves, &c. &c. &c.
This stock will be constantly renewed through Bancroft & Lee of Philadelphia. All persons wanting articles of the above kind, will find it to their interest to call upon us, North side of Main Street, Salem, Ohio, or on Brancroft & Lee, No. 9, North 3rd Street, Philadelphia, before purchasing elsewhere.

SAMUEL BROOKE. Salem, May 28, 1851.

Anatomy, Physiology and Medicine.

The subscriber would respectfully announce that he is supplied with an increased number of superior facilities-having recently made new purchases-for demonstrating the subjects pertaining to the science of medicine; having a fine French Obstetrical Manikin; Skeletons, Dried Preparations: Life sized, and hundreds of other Anatomical Plates; a collection of the most approved collored plates for illustrating medical stany, large supply of Surgical instruments and plates and splendid pathalogical illustra-tions, besides a well selected modern library containing works on all the various branches, affording an opportunity of no ordinary char-acter to ladies and gentlemen for speedily and thoroughly acquiring such information.

It being my design to continue to teach, it shall be as heretofore, no less my pleasure than desire to make all the instructions and demonstrations practical.

Those intending to study medicine would do

well to commence at an early period.

The term for Anatomy and Physiolgy will, as usual commence on the first Monday of Octo-ber. K. G. THOMAS.

MARLBORO, May 5, 1851. N. B. Being desirous to dispose of my prop-erty I will sell on very reasonable terms.

A Heart-Rending Tragedy!

The other day a young man in horrid looking plight, by some unaccountable circumstance stepped into a neat and commodious room three doors west of Trescott's Book-Store.

AARON DAY.

The original Barber of Salem, with a " Sang Froid" unparalleled in the history of SHAVING, Hair Dressing and Shampooning, took an astonishing sharp RAZOR and ampu-tated the young man's beard, and with an other surgical instrument, not quite as costly as the former, cut and dressed his hair in such a tasty style as to give COMPLETE SATISFACTION The whole requiring but a very few moments. Will other Gentlemen in the same fix as the youth refered to, call and do likewise?

JAMES BARNABY,

PLAIN & FASHIONABLE TAILOR! Cutting done to order, and all work Warrante North eide, Main Street, two doors East of the Salom Bookstore.

Salem, May 22, 1851.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### The World's Fair.

From the New York Post.

THE CHRYSTAL PALACE establishes the capacity of the style for architectural beauty, though it does not in itself, fulfil all the earheavy tinted varnished panels not taken down, mar the general lightness of the deharmonious tinting of the frame work,-a delicate blue, and lake red, picked out with gold-contribute to an effect of a new and strange kind; you can scarcely tell whether by trees. you are out of doors or in; but in either case, the impression is one of subdued gayety; like the shadow of flowers. Especially magical, chappel" with its stained windows, by Beris the effect of the blue painting from the tini, of Milan, and representing in the richhighest eastern gallery, where it seems to est colors the life and history of Dante. Yet melt into the sky. From this point also, the Amazons of Professor Kiss, of Berlin, which commands the whole building, stretches away a magnificent and altogether in- a competant critic in the Morning News, describable prospect. The vastness here is bear away the palm. They are in bronze .apparent, and the thirty thousand present on Two groups of wild horses, held by horse-

Thursday found that it was real. cessfully used by Paxton, should not be ap- Micheal," by Du Seigneur, is another strikplied to other and more permanent structures | ing group. Mr. Etex, the sculptor of the -to show warehouses, in cities; to im- Parisian Arc de Triomphe, sends two groups, mense winter gardens; to country pleasure one, a "Cain and his children," and another, houses; and even to other habitations, which a "Mother surrounded by her sickley inrequire plenty of light combined with great | fants," both full of spirit, but the latter some warmth. As iron can be moulded into any what revolting. An "Ishmael," by Signor form, the most ponderous and the most deli-cate alike, the buildings which are made of otti's "Mazeppa bound to the horse," is perit will admit of every degree and variety of feetly Byronic, in its freedom of action. A architectural beauty and effect. Those in- statue of Eve, by Monti, is worth more than numerable ornaments in the old Churches a passing glauce. A Danae, by Craff, is aiand cathedrals, which require so much time so to be noticed. and skill, when they are to be cut in stone, haney, that old structures have never at- startled out of its sitting posture into an

THE DISTRIBUTION.

By a bold flight of fancy, and in open defiance of Geometry, the transcpt was declared the equator of the world in Hyde by M'Dowell is already an established tavor-Park. On one side, India, and the Colonies on other, China, Tunis, the Brazils, Persia, the principal figure, and the general pliancy it harmonized with the character of the building, destroyed all ideas of preference as to locality, and any feeling of jealousy founded thereon.

Entering the South portal of the Exposition, and passing through a pair of bronze gates, richly ornamented, the first object which irresistibly attracts the eye, is the crystal fountain, with its streams of flowing, dropping, and sparkling water. Around are grouped colossal statues from the studios of British artists. On the left, the riches of the East Indies, from countries whose names are Romances, Cachmere, Deihi, Benares, Mirzapore, Gyah, consisting of lovely shawls, muslins worked in silk and gold, carpets in whose downy surfaces the foot fall noise- and what not, mingle in profusion with Sevlessly sinks; exquisite mats, and metal manufactures, besides a variety of intoxicating cy and richness that cannot be imagined.drinks, fragrant woods, perfumes, gums, cereals, earths, and dried fruits. On the right, these tapestry needlemen is wonderful, exthe stalls of Tunis display figured satins, ri- tending from the classical forms and blue ding hats of circular form, and vast diameter; heavens of Raphael's frescoes, to the modrich horse trappings, morocco boots and slip- ern fruit and flowery pieces of Desfontaine, pers, and dates in great quantities. Brazil while they are at the same time miracles of has a fine show of elegant woods, and min- texture. eral wealth; and China sets out its gaudy, fantastic, but beautiful porcelain, and other manufactures.

When these wonders are passed by, and the fountain is approached, the lengthened nave on either hand unfolds its thousand glories. In the centre of the transept are placed groups of colossal statues. To the West, the wealth of Britain and her dependencies; to the East, the products of foreign lands. Walking through the eastern divis ion of the nave, first come China, Tunis, and Brazil; then Switzerland, exhibiting her manufactures, and her thousands of yards of streaming and rainbow hued ribbons,-France adjoies this compartment, brilliant with indescribable products of Parisian art: and her textiles, jewelry, goldsmith's work, guns, cannon, carriages, carpets, and plows. Then Belgium shows forth her ornamental glass, her carved furniture, musical instruments, a whole armory of weapons, and lace-lace, ladies, in abundance-especially to be noted a large shawl of black point lace, of great value, which occupied thirty women eight months in its manufacture.

On the horders of Belgium in Austria rich in meerchaums, preparations of bair dominoes, chessmen, time-pieces and parasols; a palace of toys, crested with helmets and breast plates, and other defensive armour; grotesque automata iron stoves, boots, shoes, and slippers, gloves from Prague, me dallion portraits and crockery. Behind Austria is the Zollverein. Eastward of Austria, North Germany, Norway, Sweden and Russia, muffled in rare furs. On either extremity of the end of the eastern nave, surmounted by a broad starred and striped banner. and huge eagle, stretch the confines of America. Brother Jonathan has facetiously spread out a very odd collection, consisting among other things, of wooden pails, mineral teeth, carpet bags, a geographical clock, no end of daguerreotypes, and magic-lantern stides; but he is great in harness and vehicles. Again, on the north side of the eastern nave are Denmak, Germany, the Zollverein, and Austria; the last containing a magnificent suite of Austrian rooms, fitted up by Liestler, of Vienna. The range west ward in this north side extends through Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and Portugal, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Persia, and Aracia; and issuing from the courts and avenues, the eye surveys the crystal fountain, the giant sculptures, the flowers and shrubs, and the vast perspective disclosed by all points of the compass.

The western nave contains the contributions of Britain and her dependencies. The walk, in and out of the avenues on the northern side, towards the west, leads through Geylon, Malta, the Ionian Islands, and other British possessions, to the section devoted to machinery. Here are placed hydraulic machines including the monster press which raised the Britannia tubes; Nasmyth's steam hammer, the beautiful marine engines of Cpulton and Watt, Penn and others; then carriage courts, containing specimens of locomotives and railway carriages. And here also is the section of machinery in motion. These machines are arranged according to their respective characters; steam engines occupy one portion, mills another, laths and tools a third, and printing machines a fourth. The machinery devoted to texile manufac- by sorrow and degradation.

tures is classified according to the several branches to which it is adapted.

Passing from east to west first come the silk and lace machinery; next to that follows flax, and adjoining it is the woolen machinery. Beyond this, and to the extremity of the building, is the valuable collection of cotton machinery, sent by the manufacturers of Manchester and Oldham. The sides ly expectations that were formed of it, as the or walls of the space devoted to machinery are occupied by manufactured goods produced from the several classes of machinery .sign. Within, however, the design is bean- Nearly the whole of this machinery is shown tiful; the great space, the flood of light, the in motion. From the space occupied by the cotton Machinery of Manchester there is an entrance into the third class refreshment court, and some open courts also occupied

Chief of these, is the little "improved men, stand opposite to these-the work of I see no reason why the materials so suc- Hoter, of Stuttgard. "Satan overthrowing

The statue of Shakspeare, by Mr. J. Bell, are easily imitated by it, while the use of is fittingly placed on a loity pedestal. It is glass or crystal will impart to them a bril- the Stratiord bust idealised, and as it were erect one. There is a fine simplicity in the treatment of the Elizabethan dress worthy of the expressive head of the poet. A marble group of "Virginius and his daughter," ite; its noble lines, the onward impulse of Arabia, and Egypt, were grouped around it of flesh and drapery, have already won as the torrid zone. This arrangement, while bearty commendation. But space would fail me even in enumerating these objects, the "Greek Slave" of Powers, and the "Indian Warrior" of Stephenson, of Boston, amply and admirably compensate for the deficiency of our American department in other respects.

DECORATIVE ART. Nothing in the exhibition demonstrates a greater progress in human industry, than the various articles of use, which may be embraced under the head of decorative art .-Heraldry, church ornaments, wood carvings. carpets of quaint devices, fancy furniture, delicate lamps and gorgeous chandeliers, tares vases and Gobelin tapestry of a brillian-The wide range of subjects embraced by

### The Philosophy of Sport.

BY C. MACKAY.

Bear lightly on their foreheads, Time! Strew roses on their way: The young in heart, however old,

That prize the present day; And, wiser than the pompous proud,

Are wise enough to play. I love to see a man forget His blood is growing cold, And leap, or swim, or gather flowers, Oblivious of his gold;

And mix with children in their sport, Nor think that he is old. I love to see a man of care

Take pleasure in a toy; I love to see him row or ride, And tread the grass with joy, Or hunt the flying cricket-ball As lusty as a boy.

All sports that spare the humblest pain, That neither maim nor kill; That lead us to the quiet field. Or to the wholesome hill. Are duties which the pure of heart

Religiously fulfil. Though some may laugh that full-grown men May frolie in the wood,

Like children let adrift from school-Not mine the scornful mood-I honor human happiness, And deem it gratitude.

And though perchance the cricketer. Or Chinaman that flies His dragon-kite with boys and girls

May seem to some unwise, see no folly in their play, But sense, that underlies.

The road of life is hard enough, Bestrewn with slag and thorn: I would not mock the simplest joy

That made it less forlorn, But fill its evening path with flowers As fresh as those of morn.

Tis something when the noon has pass'd To brave the touch of Time, And say-" Good friend, thou harm'st me not, My soul is in its prime;

Thou canst not chill my warmth of heart, I carol while I climb."

Give us but health and peace of mind, Whate'er our clime or clan, We'll take delight in simple things, Nor deem that sports unman; And let the proud who fly no kites,

Despise us if they can.

The love of the beautiful and the true like the dew-drop in the heart of the crystal, remains forever clear and liquid in the inmost shirne of



Raymond & Co.'s and Van Amburgh & Co.'s Combined

### MENAGERIES,

Consisting of all the rare living wild animals now extant, Numbering over 150 Specimens, to be exhibited together for one price of admission Will be exhibited at SALEM, on Tuesday, June 17th, 1851. Open at 1 o'clock, P. M .-Admission, 25 Cents. Children under 10 years, 15 Cents.

#### In this collection is the Rhinoceros, or the Unicorn of Holy Writ.

The first and only one in America since 1836. The great difficulty in capturing this huge and age creature, together with the almost imposibility of keeping him alive in a climate so uncon-ial to his habits and constitution, renders the exhibition of a living Rhinoceros, the greatest sity in the animal kingdom. Also, the WHITE POLAR BEAR, The only one in Ameri-; which is considered the most rare of all animals kept in a temperate climate for exhibition,

they being only inhabitants of the most Frigid Zone.

In this collection of animals, will be seen TEN LIONS. Of the finest specimens from different countries, two of which were presented to VAN AMBURGH by HIEF Minjesty Queen Victoria, in his recent tour through Europe.

MR. VAN AMBURGH, The most renowned of all Lion Conquerors, will at a certain period of the exhibition enter the Dens of his Terrific Group of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Cougars, Panthers, &c., the same as performed by him in all the principal cities of Europe and America. After which MONS, CRAWFORD, Will enter the Dens with his highly trained Animals, separate and altogether different from Vanamburgh's, making TWO GRAND ANIMAL PERFOR-MANCES in this collection.

List of animals contained in both Menageries: Van Amburgh's Trained Animals, Two Numidian Lions, Asiatic Lion and Lioness, Royal Bengal Tiger, Black Tiger, Brazillian Tiger, and Two African Leopards, Mons. Crawford's Trained Animals, African Lion and Lioness, Senegal Leopard, Asiatic Tiger, and Two Cougars. Rhinoceros, or Unicorn, Arabian Pack Camel, White Camel, African Zebra, Canadian Elk, Zebu, or Brahmyny Bull, Elephant Hannibal, Great Polar, and I must close with the single remark, that

or White Bear, Female Elephant Ann, Two Peruvian Lamas, Ten African and Asiatic Lions and
Lionesses, Pair of Royal Bengal Tigers, Pair of Brazillian Tigers, Royal Java Tiger, Three African Leopards, Pair Senegal Leopards, Black Tiger, Black Leopards, African Panther, Two South American Lions, Four North American Cougars, Four Spotted Hyenas, Two Black Wolves, Gray Wolves, Rocky Mountain Badger, Black and White Racoons, Two Grizzly Bears, Russian Brown Bear, Two North American Black Bears, African Pelican, White Stark, Silver Pheasants, En-Pheasants, Blue Cranes, Macaws, Parrots, Ichneumons, Monkeys, &

This vast establishment requires the services of 70 MEN AND 120 HORSES, In its care and The whole cavalcade of Carriages containing the animals will enter the town on the above

ing, and pass through the principal streets in procession, preceded by the Company's B. Band.  $\neg A$  Full description of the animals will be found in the Bills at the princial Hotels, previous the arrival of the Company.
Will also be at New Liston, June 16th, Canfield June 18th, 1851.

## The Complainer Auswered.

" Father, can I go a strawberrying today?"

BY PROFESSOR ALEN.

said Henry Felton, one bright June morn-No my son, the corn is suffering for lack of weeding. You must take you hoe, and

assist me in the corn-field to-day."

sandy, so that Henry found it quite easy you do." work to hoe corn. He was desirous of attempting to keep up with his father, but his tigue, at least for a time.

rows (it seemed to Henry) to grow longer, work out of me." and Henry began to compare hoeing corn with picking strawberries, and the sired to cease from the one, and to begin up- more than that boys were made to work?" on the other. His father saw that he was getting tired, and told him to go into the brooks."

"You don't have any thing to do now," of becoming nuisances." said Henry, not at all surprised that the

"I beg your pardon," said the brook, "1 have a great deal to do. I have to do more work than all the men and women in the township. "What do you have to do, but just to run

along down hill?" "I didnt use to have fine times then. I used to have a great deal of company. In short I was as free and happy as you used to be when you had nothing to do but to go to school, and sport with your companions."

"What company did you use to have?" "A great many trout used to visit me, and a great many other beautiful fish; but now that I have no leisure to entertain them, rust out. As long as he can move and they very seldom come to see me."

"What do you have to do, pray?" still for some time at the dam they have ton was at work. So were Franklin and thrown across me just below, and that is by Young, and Howard, and Newton. no means pleasant to one who has always vigor of their lives never decayed. No rust been accustomed to go forwards. Then, marred their spirits. It is a foolish idea to when I am set at liberty, I am obliged to suppose that we must lie down and die, behurry along in an artificial channel, one that cause we are old. Who is old? Not the is by no means picturesque, and that I should man of energy; not the day-laborer in scinever have made for myself. I have to hurence, art, or benevolence; but he only who ry along to turn the wheel of a grist mill. - suffers his energies to waste away, and the

"True, I don't have to turn back, and run up hill, though I am expecting the day will come when they will make me do it.— But still I have enough to do, for I have no sooner got a little over the agitation caused by turning the mill, than I have to turn the machinery of a cetton factory, and thus do the work of a thousand hands. When I have gone on a little way further, I have to keep in motion the works of a machine Henry was a little disappointed, but he shop, and then just below I have to saw ut on as cheerful face as he could, and went | pretty much all the wood that is burned in or his hoe. They went to the field, which the village. So you see, my young friend, bordered on a large brook. The soil was that I have to do a great deal more than

"I don't get any thing for my work." "You get more than I do, for you are fed father told him that he must skip every oth- and clothed by your father for whom you laer bill, and come back on the same row .- bor. I never have been fed by those for In that way, he was enable I to keep up whom I labor. I have heard that they talk with his father, without incurring much fa- of feeding me from the Great Pond, but they have nt done it yet, and if they do, it The sun began to grow hotter, and the will be only for the purpose of getting more

"You were made to work." "How does that appear? How does it more he thought, the more earnestly he de- appear that brooks were made to work, any "People could not get along without

hale grove that was between the cornfield "They could not get along, very well, and the stream, and take some rest. James without boys. But the truth is, my friend, was a little reluctant to leave his father to we were both made to work. Every thing work alone: It so happened that a neight that has life and motion was made to work. bor came to ask Mr. Felton to assist him in The Great Maker of us all is never idle, and his field for a little while; so James conclud- his creatures should never desire to be .ed he would rest while his father was gone. There was a time when it was proper that He went into the grove and having quench- your activity should be employed in play; ed his thirst at a delicious spring, he lay but that day is past, just as my sporting day down on a smooth rock that projected over is past. I don't complain that I am now the waters which ran murmuring along in made useful. I think I am the better fulfilltheir stony channel. Heary was now in a ling the end for which I was made. I am complaining mood. He didn't see why he sure I have no desire to be idle. There should have to work any more than the oth- was once a foolish little brook that wished er boys: "Oh dear," said he, "I almost wish it had'nt any thing to do, not wishing even I was a little boy again." (He was only to run along in its course. At length, a landtwelve years old and not at all large for his slide from the mountain damned it up .age.) I did'nt use to have any thing to do Then it had its wished for idleness; but its waters became stagnant; instead of trout "I did'nt use to have any thing to do and red-fins, it was filled with frogs and othonce," said the brook, which didn't stop er filthy creatures, so that instead of being a while it spoke, but kept on smilingly in its blessing it became a nuisance to the neighborhood. Lazy, idle boys, are also in danger

brook should enter into conversation with brook to cease from speaking, and Henry to "Henry," said a voice that caused the rise from the rock and rub his eyes, "it is Manufacturer of Carriages, Bucgies, Sulkies, &c. time to go to dinner. You have rested a long time.'

"I must have fallen asleep, for when you called me I thought the brook was talking to me," said Henry.

"I hope it was giving you good advice, and that you will follow it.

Henry, as he did not like to tell all that the brook had said, made no reply, but resolved that he he would never again complain when he was required to labor.

Who is Old?-A wise man will never breathe, he will be doing something for himself, his neighbor, or for posterity. Al-"In the first place I have to stop and stand most to the last hour of his life, Washing-The wheel turns hard, and puts me all in a springs of life to become motionless; on "Well, when you have turned that, you whom all things wear the garb of gloom.whose hands the hours drag heavily, and to don't have to go back, and turn it over again. Is he old? Should not be asked; but, is he man's being, tho' all the rest be turned to stone When I have hoed a row, I have to turn active? can he broathe freely, and move with agility?

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THE BRITISH PERIODICALS

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